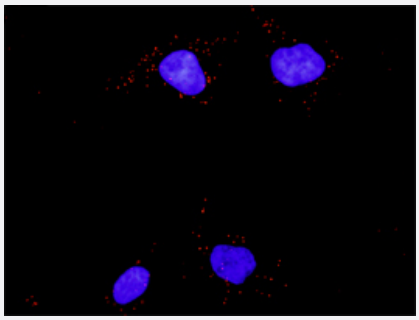
ESPL1(phospho S748) & ESPL1 Protein Phosphorylation Antibody Pair

Catalog # DP0062 Size 1 Set

Applications



Representative image of Proximity Ligation Assay of protein phosphorylation. HeLa cells were stained with dual recognition antibody pair set, rabbit polyclonal antibody 1:1200 and mouse monoclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents one single phosphorylated protein. The images were analyzed using an optimized freeware (BlobFinder) download from The Centre for Image Analysis at Uppsala University.

Specification

Product Description	This protein phosphorylation antibody pair set comes with two antibodies, one against the ESPL1 protein, and the other against the specific S748 phosphorylated site of ESPL1 for use in *in situ* Proximity Ligation Assay. See Publication Reference below.
Reactivity	Human
Quality Control Testing	Dual recognition immunofluorescence result. Representative image of Proximity Ligation Assay of protein phosphorylation. HeLa cells were stained with dual recognition antibody pair set, rabbit polyclonal antibody 1:1200 and mouse monoclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents one single phosphorylated protein. The images were analyzed using an optimized freeware (BlobFinder) download from The Centre for Image Analysis at Uppsala University.
Supplied Products	Antibody pair set content: 1. Phospho-ESPL1 S748 rabbit polyclonal antibody (20 ul) With 0.09% sodium azide. 2. ESPL1 mouse monoclonal antibody (40 ug) In 1x PBS, pH 7.2 *Reagents are sufficient for at least 30-50 assays using recommended protocols.
Storage Instruction	Store reagents of the antibody pair set at -20°C or lower. Please aliquot to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycle. Reagents should be returned to -20°C storage immediately after use.

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Applications

- *In situ* Proximity Ligation Assay (Cell)

Gene Info — ESPL1

Entrez GeneID	9700
Gene Name	ESPL1
Gene Alias	ESP1, FLJ46492, KIAA0165, SEPARASE, SEPARIN
Gene Description	extra spindle pole bodies homolog 1 (S. cerevisiae)
Omim ID	604143
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Stable cohesion between sister chromatids before anaphase and their timely separation during a naphase are critical for chromosome inheritance. In vertebrates, sister chromatid cohesion is rele ased in 2 steps via distinct mechanisms. The first step involves phosphorylation of STAG1 (MIM 6 04358) or STAG2 (MIM 604359) in the cohesin complex. The second step involves cleavage of th e cohesin subunit SCC1 (RAD21; MIM 606462) by ESPL1, or separase, which initiates the final s eparation of sister chromatids (Sun et al., 2009 [PubMed 19345191]).[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	extra spindle poles like 1|separin, separase

Pathway

- Cell cycle

Disease

- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Chromosomal Instability
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease

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